

with Mr. Walsh, a member of the Land League, who is also expected to be arrested, to induce the farmer to give it up. Mr. Healey was liberated on bail, furnishing bonds himself in £100, with two sureties of £50 each.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1880.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

Ten Cents a Month till End of Year.

The Press entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880. Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

The Congress to which the members are recently elected, meets regularly in December, 1881.

It is now believed that the Republicans will be able to organize the next House.

The N. C. Treasurer burnt what had been \$310,000 worth of old State bonds on the 8th.

Summary of the Presidential Election. Arkansas—Democratic by over 30,000 majority. All four congressmen elected.

Alabama—Democratic majority about 40,000. Solid democratic congressional delegation.

California—This State is claimed by the Democrats for Hancock, but the result is so close that the official count will be necessary to decide. It is thought also that the legislature will be democratic.

Colorado—Garfield's majority is stated to be 1,840.

Connecticut—This State gives Garfield a plurality of nearly 3,000. Three republicans and one democrat elected to Congress.

Delaware—Democratic by 1,033 majority.

Florida—Democratic by a decided majority.

Georgia—By 40,000 majority for Hancock, and a solid democratic delegation in Congress.

Illinois—Garfield's plurality about 40,000. Republicans probably gained one congressman.

Indiana—Republican by about the same majority as that in October.

Iowa—Republican by an increased majority and a solid republican delegation in Congress.

Kentucky—Democratic by a large majority with a divided delegation in Congress.

Kansas—Garfield carries this State by 5,000 majority.

Louisiana—The indications are that this State has voted for Hancock, and that all the democratic candidates for Congress are elected.

Maryland—Majority for Hancock 16,000. Five democrats and one republican elected to Congress.

Maine—Has wheeled into Garfield column.

Massachusetts—Garfield's plurality 50,000. Every republican candidate for Congress elected, except possibly one. Weaver received 34,000 votes in this State.

Michigan—Republican majority nearly 15,000. One democratic congressman.

Minnesota—Garfield's majority 25,000. Every republican candidate for Congress elected.

Missouri—Carries its electoral vote for Hancock by 40,000 majority. Congressional delegation divided.

New Jersey—Majority for Hancock about 2,500. Congressional delegation unchanged.

New York—The State is said to be republican by 14,000 majority. The democratic charge fraud and declare the result to be fraudulent, on account of which they object to the counting of the State's electoral vote.

Nevada—Hancock's majority in the State is reported to be 600. The legislature, too, is democratic, securing a democratic senator.

North Carolina—Gen. Hancock's majority in this State will exceed 8,000 and a gain of one congressman. Democratic State ticket elected.

New Hampshire—This State gives Garfield a majority.

Nbraska—Garfield has carried the State, and the legislature is republican.

Oregon—Not heard from, but probably for Garfield.

Pennsylvania—Republican majority estimated at 30,000.

Rhode Island—Garfield's majority 7,263.

South Carolina—Estimated majority for Hancock 35,000. Four democrats certainly elected to Congress with the Charleston district in doubt.

Tennessee—Hancock carries the State by about the same majority Tilden received. The Governor and Senate by Hancock.

Vermont—Garfield carries the State by the usual republican majority.

Virginia—The regular democrats have carried the State for Hancock by a handsome majority.

West Virginia—Solid in the Hancock column.

Wisconsin—Garfield's majority large. Legislature solidly republican.

Result of Election in Davidson County.

We have waited until the last moment for this issue, to obtain the official result of the election in this county, and only have time to give the total vote as obtained from the Board of canvassers.

We will, for the benefit of our readers, give the vote by precincts next week. The vote is as follows:

PRESIDENT: Hancock, Dem., 1781. Garfield, Rep., 1864.

GOVERNOR: Jarvis, Dem., 1745. Buxton, Rep., 1887.

LIUTENANT GOVERNOR: Robinson, Dem., 1750. Barringer, Rep., 1870.

SECRETARY OF STATE: Saunders, Dem., 1758. Norment, Rep., 1860.

AUDITOR: Roberts, Dem., 1751. Oannon, Rep., 1860.

TREASURER: Worth, Dem., 1758. Jenkins, Rep., 1859.

SUP'T. OF PUB. INS: Scarborough, Dem., 1751. Black, Rep., 1864.

ATTORNEY GENERAL: Kenan, Dem., 1853. Moore, Rep., 1860.

CONGRESS: Scales, Dem., 1756. Winston, Greenbacker, 292. Keogh, Rep., 1416.

N. C. SENATE: Lewis Hanes, Rep., 1873. L. C. Hanes, Dem., 1709.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Thompson, Rep., 1839. Wall, Rep., 1796.

PHILIPPS, Dem., 1763. Ledford, Dem., 1786.

TREASURER: McCrary, Rep., 1942. Hunt, Dem., 1695.

REGISTER OF DEEDS: Jones, Rep., 1748. Finch, Dem., 1853.

SURVEYOR: Zink, Rep., 1846. Badgett, Dem., 1769.

CORONER: H. Leonard, Rep., 1845. R. Leonard, Dem., 1755.

SHERIFF: Michael, Rep., 1809. Hartley, Dem., 1789.

It will be seen by the vote above, that the entire Democratic, Legislative and county ticket was defeated, except for Register of Deeds, Scales' majority over Keogh and Winston, is 48. We have not time to give more particulars. Indeed it is not very nice reading, anyhow.—Exchange.

—Snow at Marshall, Texas, on the 5th. Also in Illinois, New York and New England States.

It is estimated that of the money supposed to be spent for bribery in English elections about one-third reaches the voters, the other two-thirds remaining in the pockets of the agents.

How is it in this country? In order that our readers may see in what light the Northern press views the result of the late election, we give extracts from some of those papers and let them pass for what they are worth. There is more truth than poetry in the following from a Massachusetts paper.

Gen. Grant's Victory. The republican triumph could scarcely have been more crushing had Garfield captured every northern State. It carries with it all the effect of a sweeping victory—one that has swept up the democratic party very clean—and the democrats are jubilant and the democrats despondent accordingly. Yet it might easily have been the other way. If only 10,000 men out of 10,000,000 who went to the polls, had voted in New York for Hancock instead of Garfield, the democratic rooster would now be doing the crowing. As we prophesied from the first she would do, New York elected the president, and as it turns out, less than 10,000 men in New York elected him.

Now who gave New York State to the republicans? Let us see. Recall the fact that the close of the Chicago convention left the 306, from Conkling down, in very bad humor; that several weeks later they were still in the sulks, and doing nothing to promote republican success; that Gen. Garfield in a sudden alarm—a fright shared at the time by all the leading men in his party—felt that something must be done to save New York and forthwith held conference with Gen. Grant and Conkling men; and that Gen. Grant, with a spirit far seeing and shrewd, forthwith threw himself into the breach, while Conkling also came to the rescue. Who will undertake to say that the influence of these two men was not worth 10,000 votes to the republican party in the State of New York? Who will say that Grant's ringing words were not worth ten times 10,000 votes to the party in the other doubtful States?

It appears then, from the above, as has been so often said, and the impression seems to be more general that Grant will be the next candidate for the Presidency, and the empire will probably follow. New York will hear her large portion of the blame, and the Irishman, John Kelly, has done the work in New York City and Brooklyn.

—If New York is lost to the Democratic party, the defeat may be traced directly to the defection of Kelly last fall, when he defeated the regular nominee for Governor, thus placing the State government and all the election machinery in the hands of the Republican party.

—H. P. Jones, of Hillsboro, realized as follows from 25 acres of land, 8,100 worth of tobacco; 46 bushels of wheat; 200 bushels of oats; 70 bushels of corn; 25 bushels Irish potatoes, (from one peck of cuttings); 150 bushels of turnips; 600 heads of cabbage, 1,000 lbs of pork; besides garden vegetables.

—The Presbyterian Synod commenced in Raleigh yesterday.

The Defeat of Hancock.

[Philadelphia Times, Nov. 4.] Colonel John W. Forney cheerfully expressed himself upon the result. "I do not feel at all depressed. My support for Gen. Hancock was entirely disinterested, and I regard his defeat unfortunate for the country. As I was not an office-seeker and did not expect any honors I am not personally disappointed. The cause of his defeat I attribute to one thing—money. The capital of the country has arrayed itself against labor, and if the capitalists can stand it I am quite sure we can. Garfield's election means the empire—the empire of money, a local aristocracy. It means also, I think, the re-election of General Grant in 1884. I shall part with reluctance from General Grant, but I mean to back up the Democratic party in the future. I shall at once advise them to reorganize and meet the Republicans at every step. The Democratic party is bound to obtain control eventually, although I may not live to see the day. I look down from this window on the people who are shouting themselves hoarse over Garfield, and simply try them.

Mr. English Interviewed. INDIANAPOLIS, November 5.—In an interview with a Daily News reporter this morning the Hon. W. H. English talks freely about the late election and its results. He thinks that Indiana has held up remarkably well, considering the defection of October, and that they have not had a majority in the State since 1872, and then less than 1,200 for Hendricks for Governor. Personally he feels no chagrin at the result. While feeling the honor of a unanimous nomination, the vice-presidency, without influence and patronage, had no charms for him, and he felt rather glad that he is left to a life more congenial and profitable. The Democracy, with a Democratic Senate, a close House of Representatives, and the presidency decided by a small majority, in a single State, will not die. The real cause of the Republican success was the process of the times and business satisfaction. The country thought it wisest to let well enough alone, and lack of harmony in New York, the October election in Indiana, and some other things, may have had a little weight, but the main thing was the good time to let well enough alone.

English bewailed the corruption of party politics, so different forty years ago, when he first entered political life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Herald advises the Democrats to unload the solid South, John Kelly, Barnum and his mules, the "old Whigs" in the party like Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, who induced Gen. Hancock to write his foolish letter on the tariff, and finally the people who imagine they can carry an election by the invention of Chinese letters. The World says Hancock's defeat was solely because of the selfishness of local politicians in the two cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that careful analysis of the progress and statistics of the election should be made to serve as data to act upon when within another month new general committees shall be selected by the Democratic voters. The Times thinks the Republican policy should be to build up the party in the South, and see that there is a fair ballot there; to improve the currency, and to revise the tax laws and the tariff. The Sun leader is an eloquent article upon the planet Jupiter, describing its wonderful brilliancy and beauty, with various illustrative poetical quotations, and closes by advising the Democrats to study astronomy and the progress of the fact that the planets, except this earth of ours, are just about as bright as they were before the election. The Tribune consoles with the Republicans of New Jersey to find their State hitched to the solid South.

The South Rich and Powerful. Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia in his excellent paper, Progress of Nov. 6, referring to the defeat of Gen. Hancock, says: "The South is rich and powerful, and she has now a thousand new reasons why she should husband her resources and retaliate with her refreshed powers upon her careless and cruel enemies. This retaliation to be terribly effective must be terribly resolute and bold, and fearlessly peaceful, progressive, and vigilant. There is no mercy in the modern Republicanism of the North for the Southern people. The honest masses of the North beat responsive to their Southern sisters and brothers, but the Government of the United States is in the hands of money changers and an official despotism; and from this time forth the whole Republican policy will be directed to the creation of empire. Hancock, defeated only by money, and terrifying the voter by persecution of the South and punishment of all who dare to defy the Northern rings, leaves the government in the hands of men who can only hold it by the processes that enabled them to win it. They have now the right to perpetuate themselves in office by force and fraud, and they can only hold what they have stolen by keeping up their system of force and fraud. The empire will rise from the fears of the robbers and from the scorn of the masses."

—To-morrow, Sunday, November 7th, at 4.40 P. M., a slight change of schedule on the Richmond and Danville Railroad will go into effect. The evening train going North from Charlotte will reach Greensboro at 8.00 P. M. and leave at 8.10 P. M. The morning train going North from Charlotte will reach Greensboro at 8.30 A. M. and leave at 8.50 A. M.

The evening train going South from Richmond will reach Greensboro at 8.09, and leave at 8.20 o'clock.

The morning train bound South from Richmond will reach Greensboro at 10.10 o'clock A. M. and leave at 10.15 A. M. No other change of importance to the public.

The Fall Trade.

The New York Telegram as: "Fall trade, as outlined by merchants and business men themselves, did not better than it is. The gate rail and water transportation rates are moving merchandise to the various distributing points to an extent which taxes their facilities in past instances to their utmost capacity. The trunk lines report their western bound business as from 25 to 40 per cent. in excess of that of the last year at this time, while on the seaboard they say the increase is at least 10 per cent. The coastwise steamers through to New Orleans and Galveston have as much upward freight as they can handle, estimating the increase at fully 10 per cent. over that of last year. At present the movement this way, as might be expected, is comparatively light; but with abundant cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco crops about to be marketed, there will soon be no lack of freights likewise in this direction. Twelve million bushels of grain were shipped from this port during the month of September. To carry this enormous amount across the Atlantic the services in whole or in part of a fleet of three hundred vessels were required. All indications point to a shipment of over fifteen million bushels of grain from this port during the month of October. The wheat harvest in the West, shipment ever made from this port in one month.

A FOCUS OF INDUSTRY.—Altogether in the heart of the Alleghenies, is a town created by a railroad, and is a striking example of what a purely industrial community can be made. It is the work shop and centre of equipment and administration of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The town, with its connections, employs 50,000 hands, of whom 3,000 are always at work here, making and repairing the various parts of this gigantic machine, of transportation. There are forty acres of car and machine shops, where 100 locomotives are built and 250 repaired every forty days. These engines weigh forty tons each. The car shops use up 8,000,000 feet of lumber a year, and make 4,000 freight cars and 100 passenger cars, costing from \$25 to \$5,500 each, every year. The railroad company has a very perfect chemical laboratory and testing establishment, in which some very interesting and crucial experiments have been successfully carried out, and in connection with this, or supplementary to it, is a school for the education of young men specially for duties connected with the business of railroading. This school promises to become one of the most valuable adjuncts to this great business of the year future. The entire town affords one of the most striking and beautiful instances of organized and systematic industry which the world can show.

—The last annual reports of the bureau of statistics show that the tide of immigration, which ran very slack after the financial revolution of 1873, is again at flood. In 1873 there were 45,000 immigrants, but in 1878 the number had fallen to 138,000. It is now estimated, however, that for the calendar year 1880 the immigrants will reach a total of 500,000. The immigration is of a far superior character to that of average years of the past. Formerly a large proportion of the immigrants went to the cities, the population of which cities, the population of which cities they swelled without the assurance of obtaining regular and remunerative labor. During this year, however, 60 per cent. of the immigrants start for predetermined destinations in the West, whither a large proportion of the remaining 40 per cent. very soon went. The immigration this year also includes a large percentage of skillful artisans, comprising "the pick and flower of productive European labor." This is noted as being particularly the case with the present emigrants from Ireland, the tenant farmer classes expatriating themselves in large numbers.

The chief cause of this great increase of immigration and its improved quality is the larger opportunities men find in this country, our prosperous trade and industries, the greater security of life and property, the greater freedom from government restrictions and exactions, the more bountiful rewards of labor, and the better chance of making a career for their children. The losses of Europe's loss in this excess of emigration is large, and our gains are in proportion.

—The annual report of the Appointment Division of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year was completed yesterday. It shows that the number of post offices in the United States on the 30th of June last was 42,989—an increase of 2,134 during the year; 1,761 of the postmasters were the appointees of the President; the remaining 41,228 offices are filled by appointments by the Post master-General. Besides the nearly 43,000 postmasters there are 17,490 persons throughout the country who perform service and receive compensation upon the written authorization of the Postmaster-General or his chief assistants—comprising 419 in the Post Office Department at Washington, 5,519 clerks in post offices of the first and second classes, 2,688 letter-carriers, 56 special agents, 2,946 employees of the railway mail service, and 5,965 mail contractors. In addition to the post office above reckoned, for whose employment allowances are made to presidential postmasters of the first and second grade, are at least 50,000 persons acting as clerks in the third and fourth class post offices who look for their employment and compensation directly to the local authority; and it is believed, therefore, that there are now not less than 110,000 persons directly connected with our postal service.

—32 additional convicts were sent from the penitentiary on the 4th, to work on the W. N. C. R. R. This Western Railroad will do the State some service yet, under the new management.

Fires that cannot be quenched.

POTTSVILLE, PA., November 2.—The failure of all the attempts to extinguish the fire which had been raging in the Keeley Run colliery since several weeks, it is feared, will add another to the perpetual burning anthracite regions. The great east of these is probably that in the jugular vein, near Coal Castle, since this has been burning since 1835. Lewis F. Dougherty opened this vein in 1833. The upper drift of the mine was above water level, and the mouth of the mine in winter kept the water from freezing in the gutters. One night in the above year the timbers of the drift caught fire from the grate. When it was discovered that the fire had been carried down the air hole to the lower drifts, and was beyond control. Two miners entered the mine, hoping to recover their tools. They never came out. The mine was abandoned. No effort was made to mine any of the coal near the burning vein, although it was considered the best coal in the region, until 1856. Then John McGinnis put in a slope on the east side of it, below water level. He struck the vein at a place where the coal was so thick that two men could keep a large breaker supplied. When four hundred yards of gangway had been excavated the heat from the burning Dougherty mine began to bother the miners. McGinnis attempted to open an air hole. The heat was so great that the men were unable to double back to induce them to work. They worked entirely naked, and were relieved every ten minutes. Finally the heat became so intense that work was abandoned. The mine was flooded. After being pumped out, men could again work for a few days. The mine was flooded nine times, McGinnis finally failed, and the mine was then abandoned. The fire has been raging in the vein ever since. Another half a mile in every direction has been burned. No vegetation grows on the surface. In places the ground has caved in, forming chasms a hundred feet deep. There is a thin shell of earth over the pit of fire. At night blue, sulphurous flames issue from the crevices in the ground. It is dangerous to walk across the mine. Several persons have mysteriously disappeared in the vicinity during the past twenty years. It is believed that in a majority of cases they have fallen into the burning mine. Dougherty, the original proprietor of the mine, attempted to go across once. He sank to his armpits through the crust, and was only saved by courageous friends who ventured to his assistance. The stones on the ground are hot, and snow never rests there. Rain turns to vapor as it falls on the roof of the burning mine. Millions of dollars' worth of the best quality of coal have been consumed by the fire.

The Summit Hill mine, near Mauch Chunk, has been burning for twenty years. It is believed that this mine was set on fire by discontented miners. Thousands of dollars have been expended in fruitless efforts to extinguish the flames.

The Butler mine, near Pittston, has been burning three years. It was set on fire by a party of tramps who built a fire in the mine in 1877. The fire is in the upper drift. It is confined to an area of forty feet wide by an immense ditch, forty feet across, which was excavated between the burning drift and connecting ones. The digging of the canal cost \$50,000. But for that obstacle the fire would have communicated to some of the most extensive mines in the Lackawanna valley, and a subterranean conflagration would have swept under the whole of West Pittston. Miners have worked in the lower drift of the Butler mine since the fire broke out, but there are but forty feet of rock between them and the field of fire above. The water that trickles through the roof is smoldering hot. The temperature is so high that the men can wear but little clothing.

—A prominent miller of Minneapolis states that the mills of that city will grind 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 bushels of wheat during this cereal year, and Minnesota mills outside the city will grind as much more. The Chicago Tribune says: "As this is not far from equal to the product of the State, after deducting seed, there should be little wheat left to export from Chicago or Milwaukee. It seems, however, that the millers there are drawing upon Dakota for good wheat and leaving the poorer sorts of Minnesota growth to find a market elsewhere. The mills of Minnesota and those of St. Louis are running to their utmost capacity to export orders of flour. Those orders are not sent direct from Europe, many of them, because enough has not been on sale in Chicago, and the mills are stated to be generally some weeks behind in orders."

—It was reported in the papers last year that Blackwell & Co., filled a single order for their Durham brand of smoking tobacco which paid \$42,592 internal revenue tax, required 51,000 yards of cloth to bale it, 191 dozen spools of thread to make the bags, 104,000 feet of hoop iron to band the boxes. The public received the statement as marvelous, yet a single order has since been filled just four times as large. Think of a North Carolina manufacturing establishment which pays an internal revenue tax of nearly three quarters of a million a year or fifty per cent. more than the whole State tax paid by the people into the public treasury.—Biblical Recorder.

—A detachment of fourteen officers of the army attending the artillery school at Fort Monro are now engaged in making a thorough survey of Yorktown and its surroundings for Congressional information in view of the forthcoming celebration of the centennial of the surrender of Cornwallis. A detailed topographical map of the historic place will be prepared at an early day and published by the Government.

An Age of Improvement.

We live in the age of improvements as is evident from all around us. We consider the wonderful discoveries which are coming to light day by day. One of the latest and most wonderful discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, which will cure a spavin, splint, curb, callous or ring-bone, and remove the enlargement without even blistering or causing a scar and it has recently been tested for deep-seated pains rheumatism, enlarged men as well as beasts, and it has been found to work so well that it is now believed to be the very best liniment for external use on man, that has ever been discovered. It can be used full strength at all seasons of the year with perfect safety. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

—Prof. Swift, astronomer of the Warner Observatory, at Rochester, N. Y., discovered another large comet on the evening of October 10th. The new celestial visitor is in the constellation of Pegasus. Its rate of motion is quite slow, being in a northwesterly direction, so that it is approaching the sun. It has a starlike nucleus, which indicates that it is throwing off an extended tail. From the fact of its extraordinary size, we are warranted in presuming that it will be very brilliant, and the additional fact that it is coming almost directly toward the earth gives good promise that it will be one of the most remarkable comets of the present century.

—Nothing like it! What? Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read their Advertisement.

—When the City of Pekin left San Francisco on October 19, she carried 850 returning Chinamen.

—Be not deceived, Kendall's Spavin Cure is a positive cure when properly persevered with. Read Advertisement in another column.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS! Novels, Poems, Albums, Juvenile Toy Books.

Great chance to make money. We need a person to take orders for the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Our agent reports making over \$500 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the making of your spare time. You need not leave home overnight. You can do it as well as full directions are given free. Ring and call on us at once. It costs nothing to be so successful. No one will engage in the business unless he can make great profit. Address: GEORGE W. HINSHAW & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE PRESS IS PUBLISHED Every Thursday Morning, and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, DeWitt, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State and in the West and Northwestern and Southwestern States among emigrated North Carolinians.

The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the Press a First-class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department will receive careful attention, giving choice freestanding reading and much general information.

The Local Department will be as complete and reliable as possible.

The State and General News will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

The Markets will be given carefully corrected every week.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every subscriber, friend or reader of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW

Fall and Winter Goods, 1880.

Hinshaw Brothers,

(Big Star Sign, Shallow Ford Street.)

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

ONE of our firm has just returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities, and we now offer the trade a much larger stock than we ever before had, consisting in part of

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 20 Cases of Prints, | 20 Pieces Oil Cloth, | Cross Cut Hand and Wood Saws |
| 5 " of Dress Goods, | 50 Bags Coffee, | 2,000 lbs. Sole Leather. |
| 5 " of Bleached Domestics, | 25 Barrels Sugar, | 500 lbs. Upper Leather. |
| 5 " of Flannel, | 25 Buckets Candy, | Files, Locks, Hinges, Butts, |
| 2 " of Linsey, | 30 Boxes Soap, | Screws, |
| 5 Bales Blankets and Quilts, | 30 Barrels Syrup, | Hames, Traces and Collars, |
| 2 " of Sheetings, | 20 Grosses Stuffs, | 2,000 lbs. Pot. Skillet, Ovens |
| 10 " of Drilling, | Tinware of every description, | and Lids. |
| 10 " of Plaid, | Big Stock Paints & Medicines, | 20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard. |
| 15 Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & 200 " Shoes, | 15 Cases Hats, | 500 Bushels Clover, Orchard |
| 10 " Men's White Shirts, | 10 Pkgs Crocks and Glass, | 40 doz. Buckets and Tubs. |
| 20 doz. Men's White Shirts, | 100 K " " " | 30 Coils Rope, |
| 15 " Men's and Ladies' 10 " " " | 200 Oak Kegs, | 2,000 lbs. White Lead, |
| 150 Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks, | 200 " " " | 500 Bushels Yellow Sassafras |
| Immense Stock of Notions of 15 dozen Axes, | 2,000 doz. Spool Cotton | 50 Grindstones & " |
| all kinds. | | |

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery.

1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of PRICES' JEANS, GEORGIA JEANS and Holston Wooten Mills. ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALPACAS and DRESS TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a

Clothing Department

TO OUR STOCK, AND NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF

Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys,

at bottom prices. We will sell our clothing as low as we can afford and have only one price for it. Our goods are bought right and will be

SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our

Wholesale Department Unequaled.

Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

Complete Manures are the best for Wheat, Corn & Tobacco.

N. H. MEDARIS, of Forsyth, THOS. H

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as cheap as the cheapest.

Persons who wish to pay their subscription in wood, will please bring it along as soon as possible, while the weather is favorable and the roads good.

Now that the election excitement is over, we urge our friends to give us all the local news. We want the facts and will arrange them all right.

The Official Vote of Forsyth County.

TOWNSHIP.	NAME.	RES.
Albemarle	Garfield, R.	
Ashe	Hancock, D.	
Beaufort	Armstrong, R.	
Camden	Furber, R.	
Carroll	Buxton, R.	
Catawba	Jarvis, D.	
Cherokee	Joyce, R.	
Clatsop	Glenn, D.	
Columbia	Lindbeck, R.	
Concord	Levin, D.	
Crawford	Miller, D.	
Cumberland	Matson, R.	
Dalton	Moore, R.	
Davies	Ogden, D.	
Deerfield	Jones, R.	
Durham	Morris, D.	
Edwards	Grable, R.	
Franklin	Lehman, D.	

Weaver, the Greenback candidate got 46 votes in the county.

The Constitutional Amendment concerning the public debt received 1,801 votes and 83 against.

The Amendment of the Constitution in regard to the income received 1,672 votes and 762 against.

It will be seen, from the above table, that the votes in this county was close, the majorities being small. The Senatorial candidates were tied, but Stokes gives Glenn 177 majority. The Democrats elect the Treasurer and Register.

The other county officers are Republicans.

—Full Moon on Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock 18 minutes.

—The Methodist Conference meets in Winston, Dec. 1.

—Sam Brewer, the barber, has put up a new and attractive sign.

—The Methodist E. Church in Winston is being recovered.

—The roof of F. & H. Fries' new factory building is being put on.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

—Somebody ought to open the blacksmith shop at Friedberg store.

—Salem public school, S. A. Hege, teacher, has some 50 scholars enrolled.

—Randolph County Fair, at Asheboro, to-day and to-morrow.

—Miss Donna Smith has gone to Roaring River, Wilkes county, to teach school.

—The property of the late Abraham Steiner was sold at public auction on Tuesday and Wednesday.

—E. L. Hege has water run into his house on Elm street from the Water Supply Company's pipes.

25 CENTS for a Horse Fairer, at the Salem Book Store.

—W. E. Turner presented us with a sample of his fine sorghum syrup, made by the evaporator process.

—A few weeks more and the butchers will go to their lairs. Send us the weight of your large porkers.

J. C. Conrad, Esq., is on his annual business visit to Texas. Address, Sugar Land, Fort Bend County, Texas.

MULE COLT for sale. Enquire of John H. Zevely, or of E. J. Spangh, at Friedberg store.

—Now the late hard frosts are causing leaves to fall so briskly that a few weeks will bare the woods of their gay colors.

Three hundred and sixteen (316) days past, and fifty (50) days to come before New Year. Six weeks till Christmas.

—Venus shines brightly in the West, just after twilight, and Jupiter mounts the horizon in its greatest brilliancy in the East.

—Calvin Hauser has a dog that never wags its tail from the simple reason that it was born without any sign of a tail.

—Our country butchers, and they are numerous, generally have fat porkers, already dressed, mixed in with their beef.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

—Fine trout and blue-fish comprised Obe Spangh's cargo on last Saturday. The empty tub we noticed was in its accustomed ailing place, near the sidewalk, on Sunday.

The belled buzzard has returned to his old haunts. It is now nearly 18 months since the boys did this piece of mischief and the leather collar holds out yet.

—It is said that according to old folks signs, "we will have a hard winter because the leaves were so slow falling. Winter before last many forest trees retained their leaves till the new leaves in the spring pushed off the old ones."

GOOD CHEAP BOOKS.—We offer a select lot of good Miscellaneous Books at greatly reduced prices. Salem Bookstore.

—Sunday School Teachers' Union Meeting for Lesson Study, will be held in the Baptist church, Winston, to-morrow (Friday) evening.

—O. Chadwick has moved to the Siever's house, and A. Shepperd occupies Mr. Chadwick's late residence, having purchased the same.

—The horse troughs on Main street near the public square, have had a little attention paid them recently, but they are still an "eye-sore." Why not put up new ones?

—Weather permitting, farmers will about finish sowing wheat this week, with a few exceptions of those who, of late years, have been successful in late seeding.

—Call for free sample of Fine TEA at MONTAGUE & GRAY'S DRUG STORE, FINE VIOLIN STRINGS, TRUSSERS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

MISS VEACH'S SCHOOLS.—Miss Virginia Veach has again opened her school at Peter's, Stokes county, and Miss Lilly Veach is also again teaching her school in Patrick county, Va.

—One of the inmates of a house of ill-repute in Liberty, died on last Saturday from the effects of an over dose of morphine, administered by herself.

—A new toy has just been introduced in Winston, with which the warblings of different birds can be imitated. It creates a great deal of amusement for the young folks, but is a horror for some of the older ones. Ask the Judge about it.

—Rev. F. H. Johnston, of the Presbyterian church, Winston, occupied the pulpit in the Moravian church on last Sunday night, and Dr. Rondthaler held service in the Presbyterian church on the same night.

—Mr. Prairie is still at work on the hickory timber, some four or five miles South of town. The Greensboro Spoke and Handle factory cannot fill orders as promptly as desired, so great is the demand for North Carolina spokes and handles.

—Prof. Agthe has finished two of the songs upon which he was engaged when he left Salem, and copies have been received of both; one "It cannot be true," dedicated to Mrs. R. Hamilton, of Salem; the other, "He'll come no more," dedicated to Miss Siewers.—Academy.

—Samuel Sides handed us an old copper medal of the Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign—Harrison campaign of 40 years ago. On one side is the portrait of Major-General William Henry Harrison, and date of his birth, Feb. 1773. On the other side, a log cabin, with the inscription, "the people's choice in the year 1840."

—CHARLES HARTMAN, Toledo, Ohio, says: I know it cured me, and I hope others similarly troubled with pain in chest may be helped by the "Only Lung Pad" as I have.—See Ad.

Wm. Cooper, proprietor of the Salem mill, informs us that one night, a few weeks since, while the mill was running, something seemed to check its speed, and on examining one of the turbine water wheels, it was discovered that six large eels had got fastened in the wheel, almost stopping the flow of water on the wheel. The new miller, Mr. Beeson, thoroughly understands his business, and is popular with all he meets. The mill is running to its fullest capacity.

A MUSICAL TREAT.—A few weeks since we noticed that the Philharmonic Society, of Salem, would give Rossini's "Stabat Mater" on the first evening, and a choice selection of Solos, Choruses and Duos, on second evening. The services of an accomplished singer from New York have been secured. This will incur considerable expense, and it is hoped our citizens will encourage the enterprise by a liberal subscription. Purchasers of two tickets will be entitled to reserved seats at the rate of fifty cents per ticket. Further information next week.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 6, 1880:—

Monday	\$4,104 06
Tuesday	0,000 00
Wednesday	1,909 98
Thursday	3,819 66
Friday	2,069 86
Saturday	4,320 84

Total.....\$16,224 40

—Salem and Winston Lodge, No. 367, K. & L. of Honor, was instituted in Winston by T. B. Douthitt, D. S. P., on October 27th, 1880, with 33 charter members. The Lodge meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in each month. The following officers were elected for balance of year:

A. B. Gorrell, Protector.
T. B. Douthitt, Vice Protector.
J. H. McRee, Secretary.
J. H. Nelson, Financial Secretary.
A. C. Vogler, Treasurer.
Stephen D. Berger, Guide.
Jessie Riggs, Guardian.
E. S. Miller, Sentinel.
M. W. Norfleet, Past Protector.

—A white man named Howard, and a negro man, both from Davis County, were arrested in this place on Tuesday and tried before U. S. Commissioner Briez, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit money. The negro was found guilty and bound over to a bond of \$1,000 to appear at the next term of U. S. Court. Failing to give the required bond he was committed to jail. The evidence against Howard being insufficient to convict him, he was set at liberty. The money found on the negro's person was of the new issue silver dollar, and dated 1878, a year before that issue of money was coined. It is very easy to detect, having a dingy look, and when handled feels as if it was greasy. There is evidently a gang of counterfeiters at work somewhere in the State, and a good detective might ferret them out. This is the second time this year, that such bold attempts to shove the "queer" have been made in this place.

—This month brings the farmer to the close of one year's work, as far as crops are concerned, and to the beginning of another.

While the prudent husbandman is occupied with the storing and sale of the surplus crops that have been gathered this season, he is laying plans and making preparations for the crops to come. The spring is short, and the work then to be done is so great that it is the most hurried season of the year. This shortness and pressure of spring time is in a measure compensated for by the comparative length and leisure of autumn, which allows one to do much of the so-called "spring work," well in advance.

So gradual is the approach of winter that frequently the work suited to October may be carried on until well in December.

The above remarks have suggested themselves by reading an article in an agricultural paper; and although we know they will be met by the response, "he knows it all," and its nothing new to us, yet follow the suggestion. They may know it all, but they don't do it.

—Yesterday M. A. Miller started to Indiana on business.

—A. J. Snider lost his last milch cow last Sunday from distemper, and has but one heifer left.

—We hear of some epidemic among horses.

—School commenced at Eagle Hill, in Davidson County, last Monday, Mr. Huff, teacher.

—Samuel Sides commenced teaching school at Hopewell last Monday.

—Farmers say it is "strange that there are no pigeons to be seen this fall, it being a most year."

[We have noticed scattering flocks about for several weeks, they being the advance or lookout pigeons, flocks no more will come.]

—We have heard a gentleman of Broadway township, who voted twice against the fence law, say he would now vote for it. The people of Broadway have let their best chance slip and they cannot now as to have taken it with the township which have adopted it.

—Another opinion of the coming winter. We heard an old gentleman of Davidson County say: "If I have half dozen medical almanacs, I still want one of Blum's, so I got one the other day and from what I see I look for a rough winter."

—Mr. Hester is the Constable elect in Broadway township.

—J. F. NEWCOMER, of Toledo, Ohio, says: I have been greatly benefited by wearing an Excelsior Kidney Pad, and would recommend all persons troubled with weak kidneys to try it.—See Ad.

Captain Eads' Ship Railway.
The Scientific American of this week contains two full page illustrations of Captain Eads' proposed railway for transporting ships with their cargo across continents.

Captain Eads claims by his plan to be able to take loaded ships of the largest tonnage from one ocean to the other across the Isthmus of Panama, as readily as can be done by a canal after the lessor plan, and at a much less cost for engineering construction.

The project is certainly bold and ingenious, and the projector anticipates no serious difficulties in carrying forward his enterprise. The engraving referred to in the Scientific American shows the proposed construction of not only the railroad, but the appliances for transferring the ships from the water to the rail.

In addition to the large number of engravings, illustrative of engineering works, inventions and new discoveries which appear weekly, the Scientific American has, during the past year, devoted considerable space to illustrating and describing leading establishments devoted to different manufacturing industries.

This feature has added very much to the attractiveness and usefulness of the paper. More than fifty of the most important industrial establishments of our country have been illustrated, and the processes of the different manufactures described in its columns. The Scientific American has been published for more than thirty-four years by Moxes & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., and has attained a large weekly circulation than all similar papers published in the country. The publishers assure the public that they have not printed less than 50,000 copies a week for several months.

MARRIED.
In Kernersville, Nov. 2nd, by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. THOMAS B. Wilson to Miss LIZZIE SWEET.

In the Moravian church, in Kernersville, Nov. 4th, by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. JOSEPH J. REEVES to Miss CORNELIA WICKER.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Davidson county, by Elder Wm. Turner, Miss SARAH C. BOWEN to Mr. MOSES A. TESH.

WANTED
Somebody who can do the work of a man, and who will not be satisfied until he has made a good thing out of it. Apply to SALEM MILL.

Administrator's Notice.
FORSYTH COUNTY: Having qualified as administrator, with will annexed, on the estate of the late Levin R. Briez, on the 30th day of October, 1880, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, or before the 25th day of October, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

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SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush.....	\$1 10 to \$1 15
Wheat, (red) " " " " " "	1 00 to 1 05
Corn, per bush.....	70 to 75
Oats, " " " " " "	40 to 45
Rye, " " " " " "	50 to 55
Barley, per bush.....	75 to 80
Flour, per hundred.....	2 90 to 3 00
Peas, (col'd), per bush.....	60 to 65
Beans, (col'd), " " " "	60 to 65
Beans, (white), " " " "	75 to 80
Onion Sets, per bush.....	90 to 100
Pork.....	6 10 to 6 15
Country Meat, (hog round),	8 10 to 8 15
" " " " " "	10 to 11
Green Apples per bush.....	40 to 45
Eggs, per dozen.....	10 to 11
Butter, per pound.....	15 to 16
Cheese, " " " " " "	10 to 11
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.....	50 to 55
Cabbage, per pound.....	10 to 11
Peas, sweet, " " " "	10 to 11
Fodder, per bush.....	10 to 11
Chickens, per dozen.....	1 50 to 1 60
Hay, per hundred.....	10 to 11
Shucks, per hundred lbs.....	10 to 11
Blackberries.....	0 10 to 0 15
Whortleberries.....	0 10 to 0 15
Dried Cherries.....	0 10 to 0 15
Dried Apples.....	3 10 to 3 15

REPORTED BY A. G. BORELL.

Lungs, Common dark	3 50 to 4 00
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REPORTED BY A. G. BORELL.

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Agricultural.

PARM NOTES.

England imports bacon to the value of \$50,000,000 per annum. The acreage for wheat in the United States aggregates 30,000,000. It is reported that the honey crop will not be more than half what it was last year.

The Irish correspondent of the London Times says the potato crop is simply magnificent. The wool clip of the world has increased five times since 1830, when it was 320,000,000 pounds in weight.

Mr. Daniel Manning, of San Diego county, Cal., sold in ten months 1,700 dozen eggs, from 200 hens, for which he obtained \$360.

Cellars are not good places in which to store squashes. An upper room is best where they will not freeze, but still keep very cool. To kill knots in wood before painting, use a mixture of glue size and red lead, or shellac dissolved in alcohol and mixed with red lead.

The setting of the eggs of the American and 70,000 of succotash.

S. K. Spaulding exhibited at the Montpelier Fair a Cotswold grade which weighed 240 pounds, and Parkman Davis one which weighed 240 pounds raised from four ounces of Russian seed.

A company of capitalists is forming at Montreal for raising cattle extensively in the Northwest, near the base of the Rocky Mountains. Senator Cochrane is the principal promoter.

It is calculated that Dakota and Minnesota will, in all probability, produce one-tenth of the wheat grown in the United States this season, figuring the whole amount at 430,000,000 bushels, the probable yield.

Fifteen hundred persons attended the sale of the Angus polled cattle of the late McCombie, Tullyford, Scotland. Seventy head were disposed of at large prices. One cow brought \$1,450, the highest ever paid for an animal of this breed.

The values of the main crops of the United States are as follows: Corn, \$225,000,000; beef, \$270,000,000; wheat, \$410,000,000; cotton, \$270,000,000; rye, \$100,000,000; barley, \$100,000,000; hay, \$200,000,000; and pork, \$250,000,000.

The washing of the seed wheat to avoid smut is to be commended. A solution of bloodstone of the strength of one pound to a gallon of water is used by many. Others use a strong brine, and some dust all-silked line over the seed, which are previously moistened.

When you are driving a horse on a long journey give it oatmeal in its feed about a quart in two-thirds of a pailful. This is a universal practice in England; it keeps up the strength of the horse and is easily digested beside preventing any bad consequences as the result of drinking.

Land in Texas is very cheap. The last legislature set apart 3,000,000 acres of land in the Panhandle, ordered survey and put it upon the market at a minimum price of 50 cents per acre. The survey of this 3,000,000 acres has just been completed, and the land is now in market.

A sweet, syrup like liquid exudes from the bodies of plant lice (aphides), which feed upon the younger portions of trees. This "honey dew," as it is called, is frequently so abundant as to cover the ground beneath, and in many places is usually spoken of as "the oil from the trees." Bees gather the sweet exudation for the purpose of making it into honey, and ants are also fond of it.

Experience teaches us that stock entering into winter quarters in good condition can be kept without difficulty, while an animal beginning the winter in a poor condition, notwithstanding an abundance of food, careful housing and the best attention, will invariably be in poor order the following spring. Particularly is this the case with common stock. Fat stock consumes a less amount of food than lean stock.

SORGHUM FOR FORAGE.—Pearl millet having been recommended a year ago as a forage crop, the American Oiler planted some as an experiment, and concludes that while it may do in Southern climates, for New England it will not compare with corn. It has tested sorghum in the same way and reaches much the same conclusion. Corn has more leaves, and they are much larger. The stock of the sorghum is very sweet, and no doubt contains a large amount of sugar, and on this account would be desirable as a forage crop; but there is not the least doubt that it would produce a larger amount of sugar than an acre of sorghum, and is, although the sorghum would contain a much larger percentage of sugar, yet the greater amount of forage produced by the corn would yield more sugar as food for stock, and much more of all the other elements of food. Corn stalks planted at the same time yielded stalks nearly three times as large as those of the sorghum, and it is also much more succulent and easily masticated; hence there is much less waste to corn than to sorghum. The seed is much more dilatory in germinating and the stalk grows much more slowly than that of corn, which fact the editor concludes yields the most enormous amount of forage, whether fed green or cured for winter use. Still, he admits that sorghum may be a good forage crop in warm climates.

National Sports.

THE TURF.

Parole's 142 was the fastest mile ever made over the Pimlico race course.

The epitaph has reached St. Louis. Almost all the horses of the street car lines are afflicted.

Isomony, one of the best race horses in England, has injured one of his hocks, compelling his retirement for the season.

Dan Mace is the name Hecbee Brothers have given their wonderful Governor Sprague colt, which they offered to trot against any 3-year-old for \$1,000 a side.

Mr. Robert Dempster, of Phillips-

burg, N. J., has purchased a fine-sized and very promising 3-year-old gray filly, by Almont, out of a thoroughbred mare.

Mr. D. Colazzi, of Philadelphia, recently purchased of the Messrs. Talbot Brothers, Paris, Ky., the brown gelding Valparaiso, 2 years old, by Virgil, dam Accident, by Canada, son of Lexington. The price paid was \$1,200.

The recent trotting meeting at Lexington, Ky., it is said, was a failure financially. The free-for-all race of the last day had but two starters, Charley Ford and Orange Girl. Ford won in jogging time—2:41, 2:38, 2:36. Dustin's horse Tom Hendrick's is quite a favorite in Washington, D. C. If his admirers could have seen him traveling the track at Belmont he would probably not have been rated so high. But, for all that, he may be a good horse in his class.

In the 2:30 race at Cynthiana, Ky., Will Cody was the favorite at \$25 to \$5. He not only lost the race, but did not receive any portion of the premium. Von Armin, a son of Sentinel won the race in the second, third and fourth heats; best time, 2:23. Voltaire second money, Orange Girl third and Indianapolis fourth, Lida Bassett was drawn.

BASE BALL.

The Chicago Club was the first to complete its team for next season.

George Wright has been engaged by the Beacon Park Association, Boston for next year.

Detroit wants the place of Cincinnati in the League. A fund is being raised to support the project.

James O'Rourke, of the Boston Club, has played in every position during the past season except pitcher and second baseman.

Flint, of the Chicago nine, and a number of players of the late Worcester Club, propose spending the winter in New Orleans.

The National of Washington lost considerable money last season, yet the directors seem plucky, and are inclined to try it again.

In the athletic games of Amherst and Dartmouth Colleges recently held Crittenden and Gullick are each credited with throwing a ball 234 feet.

W. Taylor, who lately pitched for the California, of San Francisco, is at present filling the same position for an Oregon club under the name of Allen.

The Boston Herald says: "The policy of the League in holding its sessions in secret is one that is open to severe censure. The great public who patronize baseball do not take very kindly to any 'star-chamber' business by the leading representatives of the national game, and it has a right to demand that it be admitted, through the medium of the press, into its councils."

The leading players in the nine positions who played the whole or greater part of last season were: Catcher, Bennett, of Worcester, 851; pitcher, Ward, of Providence, 915; first baseman, Sullivan, of Worcester, 987; second baseman, Burdock, of Boston, 929; third baseman, McGee, of Providence and Cleveland, 885; short stop, Mack, of Buffalo, 978; fielders, Gillespie, of Troy, 941; Stovey, of Worcester, 941, and Hines, of Providence, 934.

SQUITS OF SPORTS.

Jack Fowler, the noted English light weight, is now on his way to Australia to fight Larry Foley, the conqueror of Abe Hickson.

It has been virtually decided that the races for the American prizes in the international rowing regatta shall be rowed on the Thames.

Albert Strillon, champion of Germany, who stands 6 feet and weighs 220 pounds, is matched to wrestle Regular, the French champion, the contest to take place in England.

Davis, the champion short-distance runner of the Pacific coast, is anxious to run any man in America 100 to 200 yards for from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a side.

This man Davis has been wanting a race for some time. Why don't Rogers, of Trenton, reputed to be the fastest 100-yards runner in America, go and see if Davis has any run in him?

The cricket match between the Staten Island Club and Young America team of Philadelphia, was played on Staten Island, it was for the benefit of Lane, the strongest professional bowler in America.

Lucetta won the Cambridgehire stakes at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, Fernandez second, Cipolatti third. Thirty-one, the winner was objected to on the ground of a cross. Among the starters were Keene's Spendthrift and Lorrillard's Wallenstein.

The race for the 3-year-old handicap was won by Field Glass, Early Morning second and Macaris third. Ten ran. Warhorn and Aristocrat also ran, but did not get a place.

The race for the Tuesday Nursery stakes was won by Queen Mary, Crawford's bay filly, out of Danzella, second, and Street Arab third. Fifteen ran, including Fix, who was not placed.

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Writing.

FROM GASKELL'S LAWS AND FORMS OF BUSINESS AND SOCIETY.

Writing is the art of expressing ideas by visible signs or characters inscribed on some material. It is either hieroglyphic or phonetic. Hieroglyphic writing may be either pictorial, representing objects by imitating their forms, or symbolic, by indicating their nature or proportions. Phonetic writing may be syllabic or alphabetic; in the latter, a single letter.

The various ancient systems of writing had probably at least three different sources—the Egyptian, the Assyrian, and the Chinese systems, all of which were originally hieroglyphic.

The Egyptians practiced four distinct styles of writing: hieroglyphic, hieratic, demotic or enchorial, and Coptic.

The invention of the old and full hieroglyphic writing is placed much earlier than 3,000 years B. C. It was originally in common use, and after shorter methods of writing had been devised, it continued in use exceptionally late to Christian times for important state documents, inscriptions and religious compositions.

The wants of a reading and writing nation (probably long before 2,000 years B. C.) led early to the employment of linear hieroglyphs in long documents which subsequently developed into a cursive hand called the hieratic.

The demotic indicates a rise of the vulgar tongue into literary use, which took place about the beginning of the 7th century B. C. Hieroglyphic and hieratic payed and inscriptions were in it transcribed in the vulgar idiom till the 2d century A. D.

Coptic, a mixture of Egyptian and Greek signs, is the exclusive character of the Christian Egyptian literature, and marks the last development of final decay of the Egyptian language, which became almost extinct during the last century, and made way for Arabic.

Of the three original systems the Egyptian, as given above, is by far the most important for its hieratic symbols was probably derived from the Phœnician alphabet, the parent of almost all the graphic systems of the world. The Phœnicians adopted only the phonetic symbols, and thus originated the first purely alphabetic system of writing.

In Britain there are no traces of writing in any shape before the Roman Conquest, when Latin letters were introduced. Since then many changes have taken place. It was here, in the time of Alfred, that the running hand first appeared. This was followed by the mixed Saxon and the elegant Saxon. The latter style was brought into notice in the tenth century, and lasted for nearly two hundred years. Some of the finest penmen and best authors on the subject have since been Englishmen.

International Humor.

CHURCH AND STATE.

PARIS WAITERS.—It is a remarkable characteristic of the waiters in Paris restaurants, that no matter what you may ask for, even if it be a fried piece of the moon, they will invariably reply, "Yes," and either bring it to you, or, on returning, assert with sorrow that unfortunately there is no more left. Mery, the well-known author, tried this joke on one, and peremptorily ordered of waiter a sphinx of La Marmora. "I am sorry to say we have no more, monsieur," replied the garcon. "What! No more sphinx?" exclaimed Mery, feigning astonishment. The waiter lowered his voice, and murmured in a confidential whisper: "We have some more, monsieur; but the truth is I should not care to serve them to you, as they are not quite fresh!"

A FRANK STATEMENT.—Recorder—"You were seen last night about 12 o'clock, under suspicious circumstances, trying to enter the open door of De Smith's store, on Galveston avenue." Prisoner—"I noticed in passing by that the door was open, and I was just shutting it up—*that's all.*" "What did you run for as soon as you saw a policeman?" "Well, that gets me! Why, I am a friend of De Smith, and as soon as I saw his store door open, and a suspicious-looking policeman sneaking around, I ran as hard as I could to let De Smith know his store was in danger of being robbed. What do you suppose I ran for?"

THEY ALL KNOW HIM.—We know a preacher who has never, we think, spoken a kind word concerning this paper except when he wished us to aid him in securing a new field of labor, or to make some announcement concerning him.—*Religious Herald.* That man was living in Alabama not long ago. When did he move to Virginia?—*Alabama Baptist.* There must be some mistake about this man for he was certainly a resident of South Carolina quite recently.—*Baptist Courier.* That man must be ubiquitous. We know him here in Kentucky. "He has been with us, he is still with us, and he promises to be with us to the end."—*Western Recorder.* Keep that man away, brethren.—*Central Baptist.* We did not know before that the individual in question had gone South. He was in this region quite recently.—*Baptist Weekly.*

AN INTERESTING CANVASS.—There was a great deal of excitement on Galveston avenue. Men were seen running in different directions and looking at the house. Some people said it was a fire, while others remarked that it was only a fight. The truth was that the monkey of the well-known Italian organ-grinder had made its escape. A prominent local candidate saw the animal climbing over the roof of a house.

"How long has the organ-grinder been in Galveston?" he asked breathlessly of a young man who was going to be his deputy if the candidate is elected. "He is all right. We can vote him, anyhow," was the reply. "In a moment the candidate's coat was off. In another he was struggling to climb a ten-foot board fence. Just as he was getting his leg over his sweaty pig slipped, and down he came on a pile of garbage. Before he could rally for a second assault old Uncle Mose, who was standing on the sidewalk, said, with an exasperating grin: "I say, Kernel, what's de use of catchin' dat monkey? He can't vote, no-how."

The Colonel was so heated that, not thinking of the heavy colored vote of Galveston, he retorted hastily: "You monkey, I don't see why a monkey with a tail can't vote as well as one without a tail." He was about to storm the fence again, when out came the hated rival candidate, caressing the monkey on his arm. The amusing little creature was handed over to the grateful Italian voter. The disappointed candidate found out then that somebody had gone off with his coat—in which there were some very compromising letters—during the excitement. Old Uncle Mose who has immense influence among the colored voters, is coming Peter the Hermit on the unfortunate candidate, while the grateful organ-grinder is consolidating the Italian vote for the opposition.

The oldest inhabitant says he cannot remember when there was as much interest exhibited in a canvass as in the present one.

A MAN who slipped, having bought some pigs, asked a neighbor for the use of a pen for a few days. Said he: "I have just been purchasing those thirteenth and twelfth and pigth. I want to put them in your pen till I can fix a plaith for them." "Two thousand said pigth!" exclaimed the astonished neighbor; why, my pen will hardly hold a dozen!" "You don't hardly think me, Mr. Bent, I don't they two thousand pigth, but two thousand and pigth!" "I hear you," said Mr. Bent; "two thousand pigs! Why, you must be crazy."

A clock was on view at the Paris exhibition, which fired off a pistol hourly. The exhibitor, on being questioned as to the object, explained plegmatically that it was to "kill time."

"What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" "Two constables, sah." "Yes, but I mean, had intention anything to do with it?" "Yes,